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F) # -

一 発明の名称

国体境很美量

#### 2. 毎許請求の報道

(1) 是無性等項上に別以した受允男子の書段改 等を得力を受出する形式の原体値像要量に多いで 算文允男子の下算電質の一部を復化することで上 部電質との間には交允男子と設別に容量を設けた ことを尋屈とする部体操機関要。

(2) 受売ま子として非品質シリコン、そして下 那世界にクェムもしくはアルミニウムを明の元党 元素子で、非品質シリコンのフェトニッテングと 同時に優化等の対応容量成分を対域することを特 歴とする共和議求の副語或(通記能の調生通信集 書。

5. 呜咽的标准位记者

《原罗上的相调与数:

本項項は、関生機構業子を担いた割出機能接受 に関するものである。

〔 定来の技術〕.

漢母、墨皮維度男子としてCCSジャル:3.5 が無用化されている。関係維律ステは維持者に出 べて価値や演集に付く。所要電力が少でく、共布 身であるなどの異葉がある。さらに、でより思と そうら母を出べると、そのの母はもののは思いりょ 第二名が大きくでもて、 報送電視量の制度がない ので大きな信号量が取り出せる。しから、出てす 要は何身が大大いという大点を有する。ある深に 代表的なHS8世の国籍模式調をのせる。この品 と思って絶景の発生集団をのべると、東大の財産 スポリコリアでてスイッチの声間にとらてうね たり、これは有道テインマ<sub>1</sub> ~ Vn の配用だる さらに引ってんだついているともか。 の電影・不見容易が大きいたのにキャンに有 っている神子を存む性の出してしまりことによる。 これらは、やも思め書きではべてけた違いでした いっとの かにゅうてきなまぎゅつながらいみにご

種目の中に無点しなければならない間隔におりておわる。これはここのボドトリコミがにも明めれる。これはここのボドトリコミがにも明めれる。 その変質の一つに要比器以外に入材しただけころ なっま様がはサインに個人することによる。

十二寸、本文の的数物を明めて本子を確認化することで配理不要を大きく政策する。 そうのでたまさに一つなるをおけて 5/8 出を上げる方面がまたられる。ことでは、竹田容貴として 5/00で 2/00での展開をおたの立作る方面がある。

#### (有用がお供しようとする問題点)

しゃしの返の役を投資ではそれま子の可加容を 生現化するので新ため原稿を成けて からねばなら ないために異位工程が増えてしていコストが増加 するとともの、展現が増一に展送されたくいため に確定と確ぴつくことになる。

さこでは名明なこのような問題点を解決するもので、その目的とするところは、異連工品を増やすことなくカーなが加を重を受力まデに差別に対けた関本機体質量を提供するところにある。

る。受性は子及びスイッチングは子は単導体直轄 たらばいかなるものでも利用は可能であるが、こ こでは受力者子として非典質シリコンのフェング イオード、スイッナング菓子として多種在シリコ シンチェを得いて代表はせる。 はて羽はは:調の 不普通時である。 サースドシいて何は新国河、(A) は平面頭であり、母途工事としては以下に示す様 になる。 石英ガラスなどの 色酸 不頂 101 上にノン ドープの多種品シリコン賞 102 を発送、新規化技 マピーと典数年を報照後にピート課題となる第2 の3所品シリコン省103を発出する。これはまた <u>ピート・4インとりなる。そのまにイォンガモニ</u> 云ベニケソースとドレイン書。様を水ける。 久に誓 開発機構 174 として 形のなどを発式した後、コン \* \* トヨートを無はしぬはそくり \*35 をみただらの 横笔作为其で赞成!,老力上化海明色的现象中点 <u> 1 平月化のとののポリイミが有限 事を 196 として</u> がほする。以上は一般的な手根在 イーノーコンス 严重的预度有效性的点。三九分与体外工有测化器 して書きななり三月である。 海外的地域はカント

: 宏撰《全理所十名之的的单段》

#### ( 炸用)

本名明の上記の典型によれば、受力等子の下記 電信に無成される使化等が下部電景と上部電影の 関でまその呼吸容量となり。教育力量を用すとよ もた者 3/8 出の機械を選集連携までとなる。

#### ( 密 出 例 )

ま:遊は、本路明の号波元にかける時途回じた

プトホールを参照した後に有男の下部業績として Or キ A4 などで温電性薄質 107 チリメナちが、こ こてこの薄厚は 108 のそた年を共気後のこのデモ 早(ホトレジスとがついている場合もあるりらり ネットして 197 の選挙生産長を変化して付加させ 第 109 とするため、酸化が容易で硬化膜が高级点 て東西でなくてはならない。最化方面としてはほ 1の万金が考えられるが、 108 の受力可能を検え こフレオンのブラズマでエッチングするほぼんし 然的に最低度 109 が景度され、なんら渡化工學を # サナ必要はない。この方法で要比した後によら ではまプラギャも早したり、お前はなどでから、 てりょく、火耳虫は化などりょい。 ギザカラてに **れらの単化力生で Cr と Winds を下原電気 (27)** した場合の特性性をおりませんです。ここで、10% ごせ 七種 味 は 3 つ アナ ズマ 5 V 3 生 で 外域 し たほ 森貫ノリコン(以下、 a - Bi と終すり、113 は透 川道城に上部世城しからばいかなるものでしょ。 べ、ここではしてのを叫いている。

			<del></del>
	<b>#</b> #	東二方 サイトア/100 4mm	老母生
(1)	cr 0, T a - si y	2.2	A
	エーチング		
(2)	(1)にかもての。プチギャ		• •
_	44	2.5	# 9
(5)	川に加えて		•
	<b>以政政公司</b>	0.5	A
(4)	美術で スーツ かほう	a i	
	(2)の条件		
.51	関係に Aと ー Bi 化		
	明いて水源気で酸化	۵.5	<b>A</b>

生) (1)~(3)の下品電気は 57 である。

X 1 2

仏はあ重図で、幼は平道図である。

3. 2. 同比学治典の共体原格型でよる。

成 5 個は一般的か N O S S 図 体操機器 電の回路 図である。

、101 ----- 本質

195 ..... ピート電祭

105 …… 重直ティン

107 ----- 下稿准集

128 ...... 交光写字

109 ...... 微化板

1:0 …… 上薪写蛋

끯 노

出意人 表式会社 舞助用工会

化原人 医尿虫 囊 法



ていこれらは Ri Oi 一朗 電波 母を別点に形成する中 サニッち言しくであったり、パランサもジない ( Si Oiの場合は 55 号母電 )。

東北部の米田田時であると、以上の工程のより 使七里子 Did に可能容易 なが正列についた面が1 なる。

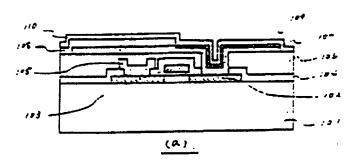
さた上記例では下部電気として食馬をあげてが不満物ドーピングされた近差気が再買ンリップを 用いて、最化を行ない si Oyを発送してお望るをこ して思いることもできる。

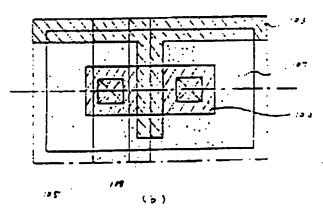
(長年の効果)

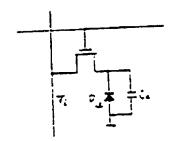
以上述べたように本発明によれば、選長を示え テのパターンをマスクとすることで発力工程を平 サイことなく、差しく召集に均一性の馬の可能で まを形成できるために S/N 比が大きく、超知元量 の大きいすぐれた監体機能是重を生ニストで容易 に場ることができる。

#### 1 超氢的氨基化物类

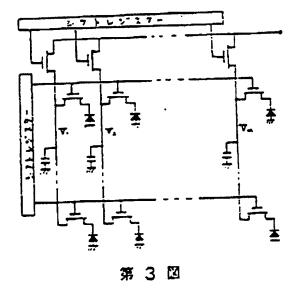
第1個は本品等の国本推復要素の実施表である







第2回



documents are in the English language, and no concise explanation of those documents are required. Comments are, however, made on the Japanese documents 55-32026 and 61-141174 as follows:

The Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 55-32026 teaches a liquid crystal device utilizing a semiconductor substrate. It teaches a necessity of planarizing a surface of the substrate in order to facilitate formation of an orientation control layer. Reference number 1 designates a semiconductor substrate, 4: transparent conductive film, 13: CVD SiO<sub>2</sub> film, 21: polyimide resin or low melting point glass layer.

The Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 61-141174 is directed to a solid image sensor. It teaches an insulating substrate 101, non-doped polysilicon film 102, interlayer insulating film 104 such as SiO<sub>2</sub>, electrode 105, polyimide resin film 106.

The Rule 17(p) fee of \$240.00 is attached. Please consider these additional prior art documents.

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE (JP)

PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

PATENT PUBLICATION OFFICIAL REPORT (A)

SHO61-141174

Int. Cl. 4 H 01 L 27/14, H 04 N 5/335

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1. Title of the Invention: Solid state image pickup device

Patent Application

Sho 59-263366

Application

December 13, 1984

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#### **SPECIFICATION**

#### 1. Title of the Invention

Solid state image pickup device

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#### 2. Scope of Claim for Patent

- 1. A solid state image pickup device of a type of detecting an amount of stored/discharged charges by a light receptive element formed on an insulating substrate, characterized in that a capacitor is provided with an upper electrode in parallel with said light receptive element by oxidizing a portion of a lower electrode of the light receptive element.
- 2. The solid state image pickup device according to claim 1 characterized in that an amorphous silicon is used as the light receptive element, chromium or aluminum is used as the lower electrode and an additional capacitance of an oxide film is formed simultaneously with phothoetching the amorphous silicon film.

#### 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

"Field of the Invention in Industry"

The present invention relates to a solid state image pickup device utilizing solid state image pickup elements.

"Prior art"

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Conventionally, CCD type or MOS type is practicable as a solid state image pickup element. In compared with an image pickup tube, the solid state image pickup element is proof against vibration and clash.

The solid state image pickup element is characterized in very little power consumption to be used for a long span.

Further, MOS type has bigger numerical aperture and has no limit of the amount of transfer charge compared to CCD type, so that a lot of signal can be output. However, MOS type has a defect of occurring a great noise. Fig. 3 shows a drawing of typical MOS type circuit. Referring to the drawing, the cause of noise occurrence will be

described. The noise is caused by horizontal MOS FET switch which opens or closes a circuit. It is most serious problem, which causes in the case that a wiring capacitance on vertical lines  $V_1$  to  $V_n$  is large and electrodesubstrate capacitance of transistors formed on  $V_1$  to  $V_n$  is large, so that noise charge which remains on the lines is read out. There is no comparison between the amount of noise and the capacitance of the receptive portion, so that the S/N ratio is considerably decreased. In addition to the above mentioned problem of noise, there is one more problem of smear for both CCD type and MOS type. One of reasons is due to occurrence charge caused by light, which is incident upon the other portion in addition to the receptive portion, is signal lines.

Therefore, elements in thin film form is formed by utilizing an insulator as a substrate, so that wiring capacitance is considerably reduced. Further, S/N ratio is increased by forming additional capacitor on the receptive element. For example, as the additional capacitor, a thin film such as SiO<sub>2</sub> or Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is deposited in addition.

"Problem To Be Solved by The Invention"

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However, in the above mentioned prior art, an additional thin film has to be formed in order to connect a receptive element with an additional capacitor. Therefore, process steps will increase to cause cost up.

As a result, noise will be caused because a thin film will not be formed uniformly.

Therefore, the present invention will solve the problem. An object of the present invention is to provide a solid state image pickup device having an additional capacitor with high evenness in parallel with the receptive element without increasing the process steps.

"Means To Solve The Problem"

The solid state image pickup device in the present invention is characterized in that the additional capacitor with high evenness can be easily formed in parallel with the receptive element by a method wherein a part of lower electrode of receptive element is oxidized by utilizing receptive element portion as a mask to provide a capacitor between upper and lower electrodes.

In particular, the present invention is utilized an oxidation film formed by a method wherein receptive element is performed photoetching by the technique of dry etching using Freon gas comprising oxygen. Moreover, the present invention utilizes an amorphous silicon for the portion of receptive element and a polycrystalline silicon

for the drive portion, respectively. Through these procedures, the solid state image pickup device having small amount of smear can be formed increasing sensitivity and saturated light quantity.

"Performance"

According to the above mentioned structure in the present invention, an oxidation film formed on lower electrode of a receptive element will be an additional capacitor between lower electrode and upper electrode.

As a result, the solid state image pickup element having small noise will be formed increasing saturated light quantity and S/N ratio.

"Example"

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Fig. 1 shows a configuration drawing in accordance with the present example of the present invention. Any receptive element or switching element can be used for a semiconductor substrate. In the present invention, an amorphous silicon photodiode is used as a receptive element, and poly-silicon TFT is used as a switching element, respectively. Fig. 2 shows an equivalent circuit of Fig. 1. In Fig. 1, (a) shows a cross sectional view and (b) shows a plan view. Process steps will be described as follows. A non-doped polycrystalline silicon layer 102 is formed on an insulating substrate 101 such as quartz glass and after forming a gate insulating film by thermal oxidation, a second polycrystalline silicon 103 to be a gate electrode is formed to be also a gate line. Subsequently, ion is implanted to provide a source and drain electrode. Then, after forming SiO2 or the like as an interlayer insulating film 104, a contact hole is formed and a vertical line 105 is formed with a conductive material such as Al, upon which a polyimide resin or the like 106 is formed for leveling as an interlayer insulating film. Usually, poly-silicon TFTs are formed by the above mentioned method. Significant process steps according to the present invention will be described as follows. After forming a contact hole on the interlayer insulating film, a conductive thin film 107 is formed by using such as Cr or Al as lower electrode of pixel. This conductive thin film 107 should easily oxidized and the oxide film should be high resistivity and dense since it is oxidized after the formation of the receptive film 108 using the receptive film(a photo resist may be disposed thereon) as a mask in order to form an additional capacitor. As an oxidation method; it can be considered various kinds of method, however, in case that a receptive film 108 is etched by plasma using oxygen and Freon, an oxidation film 109 is formed as a necessary result, so that there is no need to add oxidation process. After oxidation by the method, oxide plasma

Treatment may be further conducted, or oxidation with thermal nitric acid or steam oxidation may be conducted.

Table 1 shows a characteristic example of forming a lower electrode 107 by using oxidation of Cr and Al-Si and in accordance with the present example. Here, the receptive film thin 108 is an amorphous silicon (referred to a-Si, hereinafter) formed by GD plasma CVD, and 110 may be any transparent conductive electrode (upper electrode), here, ITO.

Table 1

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CONDITION	ELEMENT	INSULATION
·	CAPACITY	PROPERTY
	(pF/100 μ m²)	
(1) a-Si is etched by using CF <sub>4</sub> +O <sub>2</sub>	0.2	good
(2) $O_2$ plasma treatment in addition to (1)	0.5	best
(3) thermal nitrate treatment in addition to (1)	0.5	good
(4) using Al-Si as electrode with condition (2)	0.2	regular
(5) oxidation by steam using Al-Si as electrode	0.3	good

Note) An electrode used in conditions (1) to (3) is Cr.

In the table 1, an amount of the element capacity is calculated by adding capacitance of a-Si to additional capacitor of an oxidation film. The capacitance of a-Si is approximately  $0.01 \text{pF}/100 \,\mu\,\text{m}^2$ . Regarding to the uniformity, the condition (3) is best of all. Under the condition (3), dispersion of all elements is within a range of  $\pm$  1%, and under the other conditions, it is within a range of  $\pm$ 2.5%. In any way, it is easier than the case of forming SiO<sub>2</sub> or dielectric thin film in additional process and probability of dispersion is small. (in case of SiO<sub>2</sub>, the dispersion is within a range of  $\pm$ 5%)

Referring to the equivalent circuit in Fig. 2, through the above mentioned process, the circuit is provided

with an additional capacitor Ca in parallel with the receptive element Dil.

Moreover, metal is used as a lower electrode in the above mentioned example. Instead of using the metal, by using low resistance amorphous silicon which is doped impurities, an oxidation may be performed to form  $SiO_2$  in order to use the  $SiO_2$  as an additional capacitor.

"The effect of the Invention"

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As mentioned above, according to the present invention, since the additional capacitor having a high uniformity can be formed extremely easily and inexpensively without increasing the process steps by using the pattern of a thin film receptive element as a mask, it is possible to easily obtain excellent solid image pickup devices with low cost having a large S/N ratio and a large saturated light quantity.

#### 4. Brief Explanation of The Drawings

Fig. 1 is example of a solid state image pickup device in the present invention wherein (a) is a cross sectional view and (b) is a plan view.

Fig. 2 is a equivalent circuit drawing of the example.

Fig. 3 is a usual circuit drawing of MOS type solid state image pickup device.

101---substrate

103---gate electrode

105---vertical line

20 107---lower electrode

108---receptive thin film

109---oxidation film

110---upper electrode

5 Applicant Suwa seiko-sha

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